

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

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MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2019/2020

**LFG0015 – FUNDAMENTALS OF GRAMMAR**  
(FAC1)

4 MARCH 2020  
9:00AM – 11:00AM  
( 2 Hours )

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT**

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR** pages with **TWO** sections only.
2. Write all of your answers in the **Answer Booklet**.

**SECTION A: WORD CLASSES [20 MARKS]****Question I (20 marks)**

**Instructions:** For questions 1 – 20, choose the best answer. Write your answer in the Answer Booklet.

In Australia, Jason and his family \_\_\_\_\_(0)\_\_\_\_\_ a horse called "Lightning", and he takes the \_\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_\_ of caring for the horse very seriously. Occasionally, while giving him a good brush down following a ride, he will find a small unwelcome \_\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ that has also managed to hitch a ride on his horse – a tick! With an active lifestyle that \_\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_ trotting through fields and alongside bushes, it is not uncommon for this to occur, \_\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_ Jason knows what to do. While the tick can be \_\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ removed, Jason's vet made him aware that ticks can transfer serious diseases and recommended to protect the horse against ticks with for example, a repellent spray.

Parasites are a common concern for animals and the people who take care of them. \_\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_\_ many are harmless, some can present serious threats to animals and people. The parasite can cause disease \_\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_\_ or parasite borne diseases such as Lyme disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Meningoencephalitis. In general, there are two types of parasites: endoparasites and ectoparasites. Endoparasites live inside the host, affecting the gastrointestinal tract, liver, or other internal organs. The most common endoparasites of companion animals are worms. Ectoparasites live on the host, affecting skin, fur, or ears. The most obvious ectoparasites are fleas and ticks.

Fleas live off blood from their hosts and the intake of a female flea can be equivalent to more than 15 times \_\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_\_ body weight. When receiving regular meals this way, fleas can survive on a host for up to 140 days. Several thousands of eggs are laid \_\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_\_ female fleas and dropped wherever the host animal goes. The warm temperature and humidity in homes provide a favourable microclimate for multiple flea life cycles. Flea infestation can disrupt the general well-being of all animals, causing itchiness, redness, hair loss, and in certain cases severe skin infections. Once fleas have settled down in your home, \_\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_\_ too will need to be included in the flea eradication programme. Fleas may also \_\_\_\_\_(11)\_\_\_\_\_ tapeworms to your pet and if pet owners are not careful, they may unfortunately be infected from their pet with the same tapeworm.

Ticks are larger and easier to detect than fleas. Most ticks seek hosts by crawling up the stems of grass or perch on the edges of leaves on the ground in a typical posture with the front legs extended. \_\_\_\_\_(12)\_\_\_\_\_ a suitable host brushes against their extended front legs, the tick climbs onto its body, holds on tight, bores into the skin and begins to draw tissue fluids such as blood. \_\_\_\_\_(13)\_\_\_\_\_ tick bite not only causes a localised infection, it can also serve as the portal through which serious diseases are transmitted. These can have \_\_\_\_\_(14)\_\_\_\_\_ severe impact on the animal's well-being. Ticks can transmit disease agents such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa to not only animals but also to people.

Worms can be very difficult to detect. The indications of disease depend on the defences of the affected animal and the extent of the \_\_\_\_\_(15)\_\_\_\_\_. They range from signs of general ill-health such as a dull coat and occasional vomiting to a weakened immune system due to massive loss of blood resulting in anaemia, intestinal obstruction, reduction of weight gain and even death. Some of these worms can even be transmitted to people from pets if the infection is not checked.

Continued...

Since the consequences of worm infestation can be \_\_\_\_\_(16)\_\_\_\_\_ serious, it is easy to understand why veterinarians recommend that cats, dogs, and horses be dewormed regularly. Advances in treatment have been developed against parasitic worm infections in people and animals. Routinely applied, these products expel worms by \_\_\_\_\_(17)\_\_\_\_\_ stunning \_\_\_\_\_(17)\_\_\_\_\_ killing them. In the case of a high risk of tapeworms, extra special treatment may occasionally be necessary as these parasites grow much more quickly. Regular check-ups and \_\_\_\_\_(18)\_\_\_\_\_ action and guidelines for owners are vital to avoid these kinds of infections and infestations.

In a world without animal health products, our pets and livestock animals would be at the total mercy of \_\_\_\_\_(19)\_\_\_\_\_ invasive pests, causing irritation, pain and death. Due to the huge amounts of potential parasites that animals might be carrying, there is a risk that people may become infected or infested from affected animals and this could be severe. Thankfully, we live in a world where these pests can be detected and controlled, making for altogether more pleasant interactions \_\_\_\_\_(20)\_\_\_\_\_ animals and peoples – like Jason and his horse.

*Adapted from The Importance Of Pets. Health for Animals. Global Animals Medicines Association. Retrieved from [https://healthforanimals.org/ourcontribution/documents/importance\\_of\\_pets.pdf](https://healthforanimals.org/ourcontribution/documents/importance_of_pets.pdf)*

**Example**

- |    |        |         |          |           |
|----|--------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 0. | a. own | b. owns | c. owned | d. owning |
|----|--------|---------|----------|-----------|

- |     |                |                |                   |                      |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1.  | a. responsible | b. responsibly | c. responsibility | d. irresponsibleness |
| 2.  | a. travel      | b. traveller   | c. travelled      | d. travelling        |
| 3.  | a. involve     | b. involved    | c. involves       | d. involving         |
| 4.  | a. so          | b. but         | c. yet            | d. and               |
| 5.  | a. manual      | b. manually    | c. manualling     | d. manuallised       |
| 6.  | a. When        | b. While       | c. Whereas        | d. Whereby           |
| 7.  | a. it          | b. its         | c. it's           | d. itself            |
| 8.  | a. it          | b. its         | c. it's           | d. itself            |
| 9.  | a. by          | b. with        | c. from           | d. within            |
| 10. | a. it          | b. its         | c. it's           | d. itself            |
| 11. | a. transmit    | b. transmits   | c. transmitted    | d. transmitting      |
| 12. | a. As          | b. Until       | c. While          | d. As soon as        |
| 13. | a. A           | b. An          | c. The            | d. No article        |

**Continued...**

14. a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. no article
15. a. infest                      b. infests                      c. infested                      d. infestation
16. a. so                      b. too                      c. already                      d. enough
17. a. either...or                      b. neither...nor                      c. Both...but                      d. not only...as well as
18. a. prevent                      b. prevents                      c. preventive                      d. prevention
19. a. this                      b. that                      c. these                      d. those
20. a. with                      b. within                      c. against                      d. between

**SECTION B: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES [30 MARKS]****Question I (10 marks)**

**Instructions:** For questions 1 – 20, fill in the blanks with a gerund or an infinitive. The verbs are given in the parentheses. Write your answer in the Answer Booklet.

Example

Animals tend \_\_\_\_\_ (0) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) active or inactive...

0. to be

Chronobiology might sound a little futuristic – like something from a science fiction novel, perhaps – but it is actually a field of study that concerns one of the oldest processes life on this planet has ever known: short-term rhythms of time and their effect on flora and fauna.

This can take many forms. Marine life, for example, is influenced by tidal patterns. Animals tend \_\_\_\_\_ (0) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) active or inactive depending on the position of the sun or moon. Numerous creatures, humans included, are largely diurnal – that is, they like \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (come out) during the hours of sunlight. Nocturnal animals, such as bats and possums, prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (forage) by night. A third group are known as crepuscular: they thrive in the low-light of dawn and dusk and remain inactive at other hours.

When it comes to humans, chronobiologists are interested in what is known as the circadian rhythm. This is the complete cycle our bodies are naturally geared to undergo within the passage of a twenty-four hour day. Aside from sleeping at night and waking during the day, each cycle involves many other factors such as changes in blood pressure and body temperature. Not everyone has an identical circadian rhythm. 'Night people', for example, often describe how they find it very hard \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (operate) during the morning, but become alert and focused by evening. This is a benign variation within circadian rhythms known as a chronotype.

An individual's biological clock can be set earlier or later, but keeping cues that influence circadian rhythm steady can help everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (maintain) routine. Waking up and going to sleep at the same time each day—and \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (expose) oneself to sunlight and darkness at those times—supports steady melatonin production. \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid) screens in the evening, therefore, is a change that can benefit those hoping for better sleep.

Continued...

Cyclical fluctuations of melatonin are vital for \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_ (**maintain**) a normal circadian rhythm. When the retina detects light, melatonin production is inhibited and wakefulness ensues; light wavelength (colour) and intensity are important factors affecting the extent to which melatonin production is inhibited. In contrast, in response to darkness, melatonin production is increased, and the body begins \_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_ (**prepare**) for sleep. Sleep-inducing reactions, such as decreases in body temperature and blood pressure, are generated when melatonin binds to receptors in the SCN.

Knowledge of chronobiological patterns can have many pragmatic implications for our day-to-day lives. While contemporary living can sometimes appear to subjugate biology – after all, who needs circadian rhythms when we have caffeine pills, energy drinks, shift work and cities that never sleep? – \_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_ (**keep**) in synch with our body clock is important.

If you are trying \_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_ (**shed**) some extra pounds, dieticians are adamant: never skip breakfast. This disorients your circadian rhythm and puts your body in starvation mode. Dieticians recommend \_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_ (**follow**) an intense workout with a carbohydrate-rich breakfast; the other way round and weight loss results are not as pronounced. Morning is also great for \_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_ (**break**) out the vitamins. Supplement absorption by the body is not temporal-dependent, but naturopath. Pam Stone notes that the extra boost at breakfast helps us get energised for the day ahead. For improved absorption, Stone suggests \_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_ (**pair**) supplements with a food in which they are soluble and steering clear of caffeinated beverages. Finally, Stone warns \_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_ (**take care**) with storage; high potency is best for absorption, and warmth and humidity are known \_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_ (**deplete**) the potency of a supplement.

After-dinner espressos are becoming more of a tradition – we have the Italians to thank for that – but to prepare for a good night's sleep we are better off \_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_ (**put**) the brakes on caffeine consumption as early as 3 p.m. With a seven-hour half-life, a cup of coffee containing 90 mg of caffeine taken at this hour could still leave 45 mg of caffeine in your nervous system at ten o'clock that evening. It is essential that, by the time you are ready \_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_ (**sleep**), your body is rid of all traces.

Evenings are important for \_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_ (**wind**) down before sleep; however, dietician Geraldine Georgeou warns that an after-five carbohydrate-fast is more cultural myth than chronobiological demand. This will deprive your body of vital energy needs. \_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_ (**overload**) your gut could lead to indigestion, though. Our digestive tracts do not shut down for the night entirely, but their work slows to a crawl as our bodies prepare for sleep. \_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_ (**consume**) a modest snack should be entirely sufficient.

*Adapted from Making Time for Science. Retrieved from <https://takeielts.britishcouncil.org/take-ielts/prepare/free-ielts-practice-tests/reading-academic/section-1>*

## Question II (20 marks)

**Instructions:** Write a 150-word paragraph about “Why Customers Are Always Wrong” using the verbs and verb phrases given below. Each of the verbs must be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive. Underline the verbs. You are allowed to use the verbs in any tenses. Write your answer in the Answer Booklet.

delay	care	happy about	intend	order <i>someone</i>
guilty of	encourage	suggest	reason for	happen

**End of Paper**

